REGISTERED No. 8—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,025.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1878.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Bengal Cost..... As. 4.

Prices for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, as above, on SATURDAY, the 12th January 1878.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

For Freigh. or passage apply to

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "AFRICA," 2,032 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, on SATURDAY, the 12th January 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on THURSDAY, the 17th January 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHRKIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. "AKOLA," 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. Hay, on TUESDAY, the 15th January 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 17th January 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	55	34	14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.

PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.

SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 15th March 1878.

ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

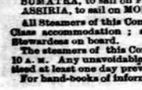
C. Grondona,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND BOMBAY,

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
MACEDONIA	2,372	466	...January	12
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	... „	23
EUROPA	2,377	424	...February	15
ITALIA	2,245	424	...March	16
OLYMPIA	2 050	424	... „	30
INDIA	2,389	500	...April	13

The Thessaly is the property of Mr. David MacIver, M. P. She will not carry passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples	Rs. 400
To Liverpool	„ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. Graham & Co.,
Bombay, November 13, 1877. Agents.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain F. Tregarthen, will sail about the 20th February and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain Brand, on the 6th March,
and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain T. Collin, on the 20th March,
and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain J. Shaw, on the 3rd April.

passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878
(s) THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	..14th Jan.
— CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	..21st do.
(s) TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	..28th do.
— BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	..4th Feb.
(s) DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	..11th do.
— BANGALORE	2963	500	E. u. Stead	..18th do.
(s) MIRZAPORE	3763	650	A. Parish	..25th do
— TRAVANCORE	1960	350	W. Barratt	..4th Mar.
(s) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	..11th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	J. C. Babot	..18th do.
(s) INDUS	3479	500	S. D. Shallard	..25th do.
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	..1st April
(s) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	..8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 7th January 1878. Superintendent.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. Orman	22nd Jan.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	„ 5th Feb.
GELLONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	„ 19th Feb.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 7th January 1878. Superintendent.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3000	500	J. Orman	1st Feb.
ASSAM	3:33	500	N. Stewart	„ 1st Mar.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 7th January 1878. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950

Ditto with the option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton ..... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers, on the undermentioned dates :—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disc. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Ragusin.	4211	250	on 19th Jan. 1878.
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	3500	400	on 5th Feb. 1878.
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250	on 24th Feb. 1878.
S.S. ETTORE	C. Lazarich.	3500	400	on 25th Mar. 1878.
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Ragusin.	4211	250	on 25th Apr. 1878.

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 250	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free lug gage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

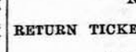
J. Janni,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, November 21, 1877.

"WILSON" LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL. S.S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 29TH JANUARY.



THE above Vessel will have despatch as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-Class Passengers only.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

FIRST CLASS..... Rs. 450.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 5, 1878.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the

"ANCHOR" LINE

are available at the following rates :—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 800

BOMBAY to NAPLES and back from LIVERPOOL..... Rs. 750

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. Graham & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the

"HALL" LINE

are available as follows :—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 800

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. Graham & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer XANTHO are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. Nicol & Co.,
Bombay, 8th January 1878. Agents.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS.

CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPENING NIGHT

OF THE NEW, ELEGANT, AND WELL VENTILATED

ESPLANADE THEATRE,

OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

is happy to be able to announce that

MISS ELCIA MAY,

having recovered from her accident, will appear on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1878,

IN CHAS. LECOCQ'S LATEST LONDON SUCCESS,

THE SEA-NYMPHS,

A ROMANCE OF THE TIDAL TRAIN ; AND HERVE'S COMIC OPERETTA,

UP THE RIVER.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Stalls	„ 2
Back Seats	„ 1

Doors open at 8-30 ; performance to commence at 9 sharp.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Tram Cars pass the Theatre.

THE ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, OPEN EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

PRODUCTION OF THE SPLENDID ROMANTIC DRAMA,

ONE O'CLOCK;

OR,

THE WOOD DEMON.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 12TH JAN. 1878.

To be followed by the Comic Sketch,

FANCY BALL,

and the much admired Farce of

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. TRINACRIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. Graham & Co., Agents.

ENGINEERS' MACHINE TOOLS !

LARGEST STOCK in ENGLAND. Lathes, Drills Planing Shaping, Slotting, Screwing, Punching, and Shearing Machines : Engines, Steam Hammers, &c., every description which for design and finish are unsurpassed ; lowest prices.

SCOTT BROTHERS, HALIFAX, ENGLAND.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the MISCELLANEOUS STORES, according to list in Office, for the Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, during the official year 1878-79, will be received at the Factory Office not later than 12 o'clock Noon on the 12th February 1878.

For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

A. A. Bayly, Colonel, R. A.,
Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory.

Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, January 10, 1878.

RUPEES 110.

SILVER HUNTING WATCHES Lever six Holes Jwelled, Spring Capped set hands behind, double spring case sunk seconds, best quality, by JOHN JONES, of London.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the ASSOCIATION will be held in the Office of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of January 1878, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of putting the mills on short time, in consequence of the present over-production of Cotha and Yarns, and the depressed state of the market.

By order of the Committee.

J. Gordon,
Secretary.

Bombay, January 8, 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THUCKER JUMNADASS HEMRAJ, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, has contracted for the sale of his undermentioned property. All persons having any claims thereon by way of mortgage, gift, inheritance, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known to us in writing at our Office, No 12, Rampart Row, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.

All that piece of land with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Wituwady, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh wur, without the Fort of Bombay, bounded on the East and North by Telwady Lane, on the West partly by the property of Dhurrumsey Roorjee and partly by the property of Eknath Raghoba, and on the South by Wituwady Lane, assessed under No. 107, and registered by the Collector of Pension and T-x under No. 638, and now in the occupation of Bhugwantrow Dinanath and others.—Dated this 11th day of January 1878.

FLETCHER & SMITH,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION, 1878.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN who have subscribed to the GUARANTEE FUND are requested to PAY the amount of their subscription, Rs. 100, to the Bank of Bombay in the account opened under the names of the Undersigned.

G. W. Terry.
Raghunath Narayen Khote.
Rienzi Walton.
Ardaseer Framjee Moos.
Joint Secretaries.

Bombay, January 11, 1878.

BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION, 1878.

IT is proposed to hold during the cold seasons of each year a series of ART EXHIBITION in the new building of the School of Art lately erected by the Government of Bombay on the Esplanade. The first will be opened as soon as the building has been made over to the School authorities (about March). Due notice will be given of the time for sending in subjects for exhibition and of the day of opening.

Independent of the works of the students, the subjects which intending exhibitors are invited to contribute are—

I. Oil and Water Color Paintings, either original or copied.
II. Sculpture and Ceramic works
III. Architectural and Engineering designs and works.
IV. Oliographs, Chromolithographs, Engraving and Lithography.
V. Photography in all its branches.
VI. Wood Engraving.
VII. Art Metal Work
VIII. Decorated Arms and Armour of offence and defence.
IX. Jewellery.
X. Precious Stones, Cameos, Intaglis, Mosaic, &c. &c. &c.
XI. Numismatic Collections.
XII. Decorated Leather-work.
XIII. Art Needlework, Embroidery Lace.
XIV. Tapestry and other objects possessing sufficient interest and art excellence such as ornithological and other collections. the cultivation and manufactures of silk in the Bombay Presidency, &c. &c., &c.

A list of subjects, for which Medals will be awarded, will be published hereafter.

G. W. Terry.
Raghunath Narayen Khote.
Rienzi Walton.
Ardaseer Framjee Moos,
Joint Secretaries.

Bombay, 11th January 1878.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the First Sessions of 1878 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on Saturday, the 2nd day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto ; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 10th day of January 1878.

H. Maxwell,
Sheriff of Bombay.

THE LOVER'S LAMP.

Is portable, safe, and cleanly ; requires no dressing or trimming ; can be lighted readily ; will burn without attention for eighteen hours ; and is the cheapest and best Night Light in the world.

With Box of Wicks, Cash Rs. 4-0 ; Credit Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen..Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.

THE Company import WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the Office, Study, or Boudoir ; and a variety of elegancies for the Drawing-room Table, for Presentation, or for personal use.

The PAPERS and ENVELOPES supplied are from Messrs. DE LA RUE & Co., the well known superiority of whose manufacture of these articles guarantees their quality.

The LEATHER GOODS.—ALBUMS, CARD CASES, DESKS, POCKET-BOOKS, PURSES and WRITING CASES of all kinds—are of the very best (Levant and Turkey) Morocco and real Russia, respectively, and thoroughly well finished for long service in extreme climates.

Stock is imported by FREQUENT OVERLAND CONSIGNMENTS to ensure constant presentation to the Customer of Fresh Goods in the best condition.

THE STOCK COMPRISES:

ACCOUNT BOOKS, plain and locked.
ALBUMS, for Portraits and Landscapes.
BLOTTING CASES, plain and elegant.
BLOTTING PADS, and Paper, and Bouquet Papers.
BRISTOL MOUNTS, of superior quality, in sizes.
CARDS, Playing and Visiting.
CARD CASES, for the above, in variety.
CARD AND LETTER RACKS, and Date Boxes.
DESKS, "Albert," "Travellers," &c.
DIARIES, in various editions.
ESCRITOIRES and Envelopes and Paper Cases.
EYELETS, Presses, Gum Bottles and Erasers.
INKS, by Blackwood, Stephens, and others.
INKSTANDS, Invoice Files and Ivory Tablets.
LETTER SCALES, Cages, and Cases.
MANUSCRIPT BOOKS, and Music Paper.
PAPERS & ENVELOPES, for local or postal correspondence.
PAPER CLIPS, Fasteners, Knives, & Weights.
PENS, Steel and Quill, of every kind.
PEN CLEANERS, Knives, Makers, and Racks.
POCKET-BOOKS, useful and elegant, in variety.
PURSES, Porte-monnaies, in variety.
QUILLS, Made Quill Pens, and Nibs.
SCRAP BOOKS, and Portfolios for Music, Drawing, &c.
SLATES, Ordinary, Book, and Porcelain.
STATIONERY CABINETS of Solid Mahogany, Oak, or Walnut.
STATIONERY CASES of Oak, Japanned Tin, or Walnut.
TOURISTS' WRITING CASES, in Morocco and Russia, fitted.
TRAVELLERS' COMPANION, being Desk and Dressing Case in one.
TRAVELLERS' or "No Plus Ultra," Writing Case.

BIBLES, CHURCH SERVICES, AND PRAYER BOOKS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.

Cash. Per Case. Rs.	A.			Credit. Per Case. Rs.	A.
24	4	*	ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	*	ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	0	*	ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
31	12	*	ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall = 1 dozen, with	33	0
29	14	*	ONE STAR, Decanter, large size Globular	31	0
25	12	*	ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	8
27	8	*	ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
27	8	**	TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	***	THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	****	FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. off Bond Prices, *i. e.* after deducting Duty and Town Dues at Rs. 8-8 per case.

Metalic Cups for Flasks Rs. 3 per doz., and per Half Flasks, Rs. 2 per dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES :

Mr. James Pearse, Apollo Street.
Mr. Eduljee Pallonjee, Bora Bazaar Street.
Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee, Poydoni.
Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee Oomrigur, Crawford Market.
Mr. Bhiccajee Dadabhoy Dhunidaduna.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a large and choice Selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

FROM THE BEST PARIS AND LONDON HOUSES.

All the latest "Novelties" in Dress Material, &c., in all the New Colours.

Galatea Costume Foulards.
Double faced Satin.
Snow Flake.
Clair de Lune Blonde.
New Plush.
Organdies, in new Colours.
New Coloured Serges.
Rich Satins in new Colours.
Lustrine.
The new Floral Galon for Trimmings.
Damasee Ribbons, in all thenew Colours.
Moss Silk.
Damasee Gauze.
Chinelle Gauze.
New Rainbow Blonde.
New Persian Cord.
Tarlatans, in new Colours.
Rich Silks, in new Colours.
Rich Velvets, in new Colours.
New Cashmeres.
New Coloured Irish Linen.
New Crepe Lisle Rufflings.
New Lace Mittens.

BALL DRESSES, in all the "New" Materials.
New Bonnets, in all the "New" Colours.
New Hats, in all the "New" Colours.
Richelieu, and "Anne of Austria's" Collars.
Cavalier Collars, "Swan Bill Corsets."
Children's Hats and Dresses, in the latest styles.
Infants' Cloaks and Hoods.
Fancy Neck Ties and Fancy Fans.
New "Flowers," "Feathers," and "Laces."
UPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES, Black, White, and Colored.
UPERIOR KID GLOVES (White) for GENTLEMEN.

Patterns and Prices sent on application, "Post Free."

"WEDDING and MOURNING" Orders specially attended to.

"LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP."

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"

NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

December, 12th 1877.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of the Public and their Customers to their newly completed stock of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. Intending purchasers will find a choice selection to suit them for presents, gifts, &c., for the coming Xmas Season.

From amongst their large stock they would particularly recommend their

GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES.

18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Patent Lever Watches, ½ plate	Rs. 125
Their well-known 18-Carat Gold Open Face Hunter or ½ Hunter Lever Watches, ½ Plate	Rs. 150

A Gold Medal was awarded for the excellence of this Watch at the Broach Exhibition.

The same Watch as above with the addition of compensation balance Breguit hair-spring and in extra Massive Case	Rs. 200
Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Keyless Watch	Rs. 150
Do. do. do. highly finished with heavy case	Rs. 250

LADIES' WATCHES.

18-Carat Gold Open Face Watch, cylinder escapement	Rs. 70
18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Watch, small size	Rs. 120
Do. do. Open Face Gold or Enamelled Dial ½ plate	Rs. 140
Do. do. do. in Hunting Cases	Rs. 155

These two last mentioned watches can be highly recommended, as special attention has been given to their finish of both case and movement.

18-Carat Gold Hunting Watch of extra superior quality, and very heavy case, lever escapement, compensation balance	Rs. 250
18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Keyless Watch, cylinder escapement	Rs. 150
Do. do. do. lever escapement	Rs. 180

In addition to the above specialities Messrs. F. L. and Co. have in stock a large assortment of

Ladies' Enamelled and Jewelled Watches from	Rs. 200 to Rs. 500
Gold Chronometer Watches proved in the Observatory, from	Rs. 400 to Rs. 700
Second independent Watches from	Rs. 250 to Rs. 400

Chronograph or Racing Watches.

Repeating Watches from	Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,000

SILVER WATCHES.

Their well known 50 Rs. Watch.
Their well known Keyless 90 Rs. Watch.
Their Brass Railway, 40 Rs. Watch.

A good Silver Watch, patent lever escapement, in open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases ..... Rs. 25.

A splendid stock of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold Chains just received.

A large stock of mechanical TOYS and FANCY GOODS will be sold at cost price.

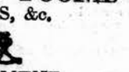
FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

JEWELLERS, &c.



BY APPOINTMENT.

THIS Department of the Company's extensive business receives special care and attention from the management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste, they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

The wide and varied nature of the Company's business, combined with a large capital, enables the management to offer an extent of selection at prices which no House CONFINING THEIR TRANSACTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT can compete with.

BRACELETS,
Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of elegant designs, Rs. 60, 70, 75, 85, 100 to 1,000.

BROOCHES,
Worked Gold or Jewelled, with and without Pendants, from Rs. 30, 50, 55, 70, 80, 90, 100 to 300.

EARRINGS,
Plain Gold, or elegantly Worked and Jewelled, Rs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 11TH JAN. 1878.

It is difficult to say how the political news received to-day will be interpreted at Home, but here, the tendency in commercial circles seems to be to regard a settlement of the Turkish question as still full of difficulty, and we hear of private advices taking a less favourable view of matters than on the previous day. Consols, however, are still quoted at 95¼, and French Rentes have advanced from 108½ to ¾, while Wheat is quiet at unaltered prices to arrive, and Seeds show a downward tendency, Calcutta Linseed to arrive being quoted 3d. per quarter lower and Calcutta Rapeseed 6d. rer quarter lower, both on the spot and to arrive.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market is called steady, and the same tone is given for Cotton in Liverpool, the day's sales being estimated at 12,000 bales. Spot prices remain unchanged with the exception of an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in G. F. Ginned Broach, and although Reuter says nothing about arrivals, private advices we learn report them more saleable at previous quotations. Yesterday's New York advices will, to some extent, be in favour of to day's market, but a great deal will depend on the views entertained of the political situation. Manchester is undoubtedly in a very poor way, and it will require a considerable impetus to overcome such a drag on buyers' operations.

From New York yesterday, April shipment of Mid. Uplands still comes at 11⅛ cents., but ready Cotton is quoted at 11⅛ cents., an advance of ⅛ cent. per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Thursday's Receipts	19,000	15,000	23,000
Six ,, ,,	112,000	84,000	135,000
Total since 1st Sept.	2,618,000	2,756,000	2,617,000

In the London General Produce Markets the only change of any kind is an advance of 6d. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon Coffee.

Although the position of the Bank of England, as telegraphed by Reuter is less favourable in some respects than last week, the rate has been reduced to 3 per cent., and discount on 6 months sight Bank Bill is quoted in the open market at 2½ per cent. as against 3 per cent. for 3 months Bills on Wednesday. The return gives a decrease in the Reserve of £200,000, an increase in Bullion of £100,000, and a decrease in Bills Discounted of £2,900,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities stands at 39⅜ as against 42⅛ per cent. last week.

Bar Silver in London remains at 53¾d. per oz., and shipments by yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton are advised of £70,000 for Bombay and £30,000 for Calcutta.

STERLING EXCHANGE this morning opened steady at yesterday's closing quotations, but during the day a weaker feeling became apparent. The Banks showed increased willingness to buy, and as there were few sellers, a partial decline of 1-16d. was ultimately established in Private Bills, although Bank Paper up to the close was still obtainable at previous rates. We now quote on London :—

Bank Bills, on demand	Rs. 8¾d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	Rs. 9 1-16 to ⅛d.	,,
Credits 6 months' sight	Rs. 9 1-16 to ⅛d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ,,	Rs. 9¼d.	,,
Sovereigns each	Rs. 11-9.	

On Calcutta no transactions of any importance have transpired, and we still quote demand drafts at ¼ to 3/16 premium, 60 days' sight at ⅜ per cent. discount. For GOVERNMENT PAPER the enquiry continues fairly active, and values are again in favour of sellers. We quote Fours, Rs. 94⅜ to ⅜ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94½ ; Fives-and a-half, Rs. 102⅜.

SHARES, as a general rule, continue dull and drooping. Bank shares are perhaps an exception, being steady at previous figures, but in Land Companies we notice a decline of Rs. 5 in Colaba, Rs. 25 in Mazagons, and Rs. 2½ per share in Port Cannings. In Press Companies a decline is quoted of Rs. 2½ in Mofussils, and Rs. 10 in Volkart's United, while East India are Rs. 40 per share higher. In Spinning and Weaving Companies there is a fall of Rs. 2½ in Broach Mills, Rs. 10 in Great Eastern, Hindustan, Manockjee Petit, and National of India, Rs. 15 in Dhurrumsey, Rs. 20 in Alliance and Rs. 50 in Bhownugger Mills.

COTTON to-day, although still very firm, has been much less active than yesterday, the uncertainty respecting political affairs, combined with the high prices ruling here as compared with Liverpool, rendering buyers indifferent about operating, except to cover immediate wants. For ready delivery high prices are still paid for small lots, but for future delivery a decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy would be required to induce anything like active business. We quote for February delivery :—

Good Broach	Rs. 211 per candy	F. P.
Do. F. G. F.	,, 208	,, ,,
Good Hingunghaut	,, 213	,, ,,
Good Dharwar	,, 198	,, ,,
Do. F. G. F.	,, 198	,, ,,
Do. G. F.	,, 194	,, ,,

LINSEED remains very quiet at Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-5 per cwt. for ready, and some further purchases have been made for April delivery at Rs. 6 per cwt. In RAPESEED there is nothing doing, and WHEAT is quiet and unchanged.

FREIGHTS are nominally firm, but there has been decidedly less inclination to do business to-day, For Liverpool by steamer consignees are trying for £1-15 both ready and forward, but shippers decline to go on at this figure. A slight enquiry has been manifested for sailing tonnage, and a vessel is reported to have been fixed for February loading for U. K. or Continent, but the terms have not transpired.

PIECE GOODS remain very firm, and from the Bazaar clearances continue on a fairly liberal scale, but the higher prices asked rather check business from first hands.

COALS are unaltered in every respect, neither sellers nor buyers being disposed apparently to press business to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nom. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	702½
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	6 do.	105
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the 9 days ending 5th January 1878.

	Open 1,2883 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		73,825	0	0
Merchandize		3,05,376	0	0
Telegraph		741	0	0
	Total Rs.	3,79,936	0	0

Corresponding 9 days last year, on 1,288 Miles ... Total Rs. 4,65,070 15 3

Increase ... 28,634 15 3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,

PASSENGERS BY SEA.

...TINACRIA, 1,342 tons, Captain ... in harbour yesterday from ... Liverpool, Gibraltar, Port ... with the following passengers :— ... mall, Dr. McKeown, Lieut. ... Hooper, Capt. Colly, Mr. and ... The Tranacria brought the ... twist, 50 cases copper, 739 ... bales twist and piecegoods, 94 ... and 495 bars iron, 19 packages ... 76 cases tobacco, 14 cases tinplates, ... many packages of merchandise and

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
11	Trinacria (s)	Hutcheson	Glasgow, Dec 5.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer China, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Trinacria, to Liverpool.
Steamer Fuo-jaub, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Hasting, to Calcutta.
Ship Ormuzd, to Calcutta.
Steamer Akola, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
7 European[s] (s) ..... Sibthorpe ..... Colombo, Dec 30,
Carradale ..... Diamond ..... B-bay, Oct 2.
Leayden ..... Delhomme ... Pondicherry, Dec 7.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 7—Steamers Atalanta and Amorapoora. Ship Chetah.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zeal s—5 packages hardware, 1 cask iron wire nails, 1 cask copper wire and 1 cask brass wire, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.
Macedonia s—18 cases bute glass, Jurashaw Cursetjee.
Trentham Hall s—1,200 bundles nail rod iron, Tyebally Essoofally.
Olympia s—5 cases portwine and 25 cases hogshead brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
India s—4 casks brasswire, Sullamanjee Essoofbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Scotland s—65 cases gin, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Benledi s—125 casks beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Macedonia s—4 hogsheads stout, Cowasjee Manuckjee.
Athoil s—102 cases sherry, 225 cases champagne, 24 cases still hock and 36 cases ale in bar only. Tyebjee and Co ; 17 cases whisky, and 40 cases porter, Sorabjee Hormusjee ; 20 hogsheads beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
St Mildred s—6 cases champagne, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 341 cases window glass, Rassumally Lallmeya ; 23 cases glassware, H D F Mahamed.

FROM GENOA.

Assiria s—55 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee 30 cases vermouth, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s—284 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Tallub Arbee.
Xanthus s—400 cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 70 bales botton, Vussonjee Lukmidass.

FOR LONDON.

Scotland s—18 bales skins, Syed Ebram and Co ; 12 bales hides, Heerjee Dharsee.
Arcot s—85 cwts coir yarn, Purmanundjee Govindjee ; 130 cwts coir-yarn, Chapsee Coorpall ; 279 cwts oilbanum, Peerbhoy Adamjee.
Thibet s—74 chests tea, Forbes and Co ; 2 chests silk, Heptoola Tyebjee ; 118 cwts oilbanum, Mahomed Allana ; 375 cwts myrabollems, Soorjee Jowandass ; 125 cwts gallingal, Cursondass Nursee ; 8 cases mother of P shells, Moolchund Mooljee and Co ; 114 cwts gum, Canjee Peer Mahomed ; 2 bales carpets, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 4 cases fishmaws and 5 bales hides, Meetha Munjee ; 19 bales hides, Hajee Jan Mahamed Abdool Khaluck ; 12 bales hides, Fazul Mahomed Dama ; 6 bales skins, Abramovitz and Co ; 170 cwts oilbanum, Momed Corjee ; 157¼ cwts oilbanum, Hajee Essa ; 37 cwts sticlac, Shapoorjee Nusserwanjee and Co ; 697¼ cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 174 cwts myrabellams 1¼ cwts rapeseed and 1¼ cwts ground nut, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co ; 60 cwts myrabellams, W and A Graham and Co ; 4 bales hides, Golam Hossen Mooljee.

FOR NAPLES.

Macedonia s—500 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Euxine s—4,999½ cwts rapeseed and 1,224 cwts linseed, Volkart, Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Lady Clare s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers : 250 bales cotton W Nicol and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Macedonia s—146 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pollux s—20 bales hides, James Mackintosh and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co ; 250 bales cotton Knoop and Co ; 800 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 300 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 150 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 189 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 300 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Pollux s—702 cwts castorseed, Knoop and Co ; 250 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.
China s—150 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

China s—188 bales silk cocoons, P and O S N Co.
Lena s—6,010 cwts linseed, and 5,002 cwts gingelly seed, Knoop and Co.
Bloomfield s—207 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Tartar s—1,788 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 1,050 cwts gingelly seed Ewart, Latham and Co ; 650 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 10th January 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·968
Temperature of the Air	75·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·7
Dew Point	63·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·674
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	4·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	78·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	71·6
General Direction of wind	N, NE, NNE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	297.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 10.

Tyndall, Capt, Bombay Staff, on ——, from Kurrachee.

JANUARY 11.

Moriarty, Major, Bengal Staff, on duty, from England.
Smith, Lieut, Bombay Staff, on duty, from England.
Radcliffe, Lieut, Bombay Commsat Dept, on duty, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 11.

Fraser, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Hydrabad.
Van Heythuysen, Lieut-Col, Bombay Staff, to rejoin, to Mhow.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Jan. 8.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr John Child Hennyngton, on return from furlough, to act as British Resident, Travancore and Cochin, during the absence of Mr MacGregor on leave or until further orders.

Capt Bonham B Vidgen Francis, Madras Staff Corps, to act as Asst to the British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, during the absence of Major Woulfe Hay on leave or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Leave—Mr W McCubbse, Collector and Magistrate of Madura, furlough to Europe on medical certificate for three months.

Appointments.

Mr George Alexander Ballard, Third Member, Board of Revenue, to act as Second Member during the absence of Mr R S Dalzell, on leave, or until further orders.

Mr Henry Edward Sullivan to act as Third Member, Board of Revenue, during Mr Ballards deputation as Second Member or until further orders—to join on being relieved.

Mr Frederick Edward Gibson to be Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, North Arcot.

Mr Francis D'Arcy Osborne Wolfe-Murray to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George at Vizagapatam.

Mr John Willoughby Francis Dumergue to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot.

Mr Robert Rice is reappointed as Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary and Acting Special Assistant, Bellary, for Famine duties.

Mr Horace Dudley O'Farrell to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Cuddapah.

Mr Vernon Alexander Brodie to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Madura.

The following appointment is made :—

Mr William Trant to be Sub Lieutenant in the Madras Volunteer Guards.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Madras Staff Corps To be Majors, having completed twenty years' service.

Captains Thomas James Cotton, Montague Protheroe, Francis Middlecoat, and Edward MacDonald Stevenson, from the 4th January, 1878.

The Medical Fund Annuities of January, 1878, are granted as follows :—

To Retired Surgeon-Major G F Trivenell, A large annuity from 1st January, 1878 ; to retired Surgeon-Major, R D, (a member on small annuity)—A large annuity from 1st January, 1878.

To Staff Veterinary Surgeon R H U Holloway. A large annuity to Surgeon-Major W A Smith M. D, the established small annuity ; to Surgeon-Major J P Nash, M D, the liberated small annuity.

With reference to G O by the Government of Bombay Colonel J G Macdonald, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class, is granted furlough on private affairs for twenty months.

CALENDAR FOR JAN. 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ..... 11th, 11h. 38'1m. P.M.
Full Moon ..... 19th, 5h. 21m. A.M.
Last Quarter ..... 25th, 8h. 40·6m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun Rises. A.M.	Sun Sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water
	Jan.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 12	.....	6 38	5 39	4 11 m 5 32 a	10 57 m 11 14 a
Sun. 13	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	6 38	5 40	5 1 m 6 2 a	11 53 m
Mon. 14	.....	6 38	5 40	6 2 m 8 0 a	0 32 m 1 1 a
Tues. 15	.....	6 38	5 41	7 23 m 9 24 a	1 11 m 2 10 a
Wed. 16	English Mail expected.	6 38	5 41	8 35 m 10 15 a	3 16 m 3 10 a
Th. 17	.....	6 38	5 42	9 35 m 10 57 a	4 10 m 5 0 a
Fr. 18	.....	6 38	5 43	10 29 m 11 34 a	4 53 m 6 50 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THERE will be a MEETING of those interested in the formation of a Colaba Company, on MONDAY evening, the 14th instant, at 8 p.m., at the Head Quarter Office, No. 7, Apollo Street.

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjutant, B. V. R.
Bombay, January 11, 1878.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

TURNER—January 11th, at 80, Malabar Hill, the wife of Allan F. Turner, of a son.

DEATHS.

BLURTON—October 28th, at Sea, when on voyage from Mauritius to Natal, *en route* to England, John Blurton, Esq., Commissariat Department, son of Major George Blurton, Paymaster, 2nd Queen's Royals, aged 33 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1878.

THE Schipka Pass has been less glorious and more fatal than Plevna to the Turkish arms. The blind obstinacy of Suleiman Pasha, who sacrificed the lives of 15,000 of Turkey's choicest troops in vain efforts to force his way up the Pass, has been outdone in disastrous results by the folly of strategists who have kept a large army stationed in front of the Russian position in the Pass on the northern slope of the Balkans, when the fall of Plevna had set free an overwhelming force to attack them in front, while the success of various Russian columns in surmounting the difficulties of entering Roumelia by less practicable Passes had made the retention of the Schipka Pass by the Turks a matter of no great military importance. When by the roads leading from Sofia, Loftcha, and Plevna strong bodies of the enemy had already invaded Roumelia, it was obvious that the Schipka position could not long be maintained, and prudence would have counselled the speedy evacuation of the Pass before the Russian troops from Slatitza and Tekke could reach Kasanlik. But the Turks held on as doggedly to their advanced position as if they still hoped to push their way through the Pass some day to Tirnova. The Russians, apparently, did not care to wait for the completion of the turning movement by their forces actually on the southern side of the Balkans. Radetzky, who has held the command at Mount St. Nicholas all through the campaign, had, we may suppose, been strongly reinforced by troops from before Plevna and from the army of the Czarevitch ; and he seems to have matured and successfully carried out a plan for surrounding the Turkish force where it was encamped in the Pass, and compelling it to surrender. Readers of Mr. Forbes's and other correspondents' descriptions of the fighting of last August will remember that the Schipka Pass is not a Pass in the ordinary sense of the term—that is to say, a defile running in a valley between two well defined ranges of lofty mountains. The road is carried over high ground, on either side of which are a jumble of glens and lofty peaks. Mount St. Nicholas was one of these peaks, but the nature of the ground was such that the Turks could and did hold other peaks parallel to it, and at one time Suleiman could truly boast that the Russians were surrounded on three sides, and had only their line of retreat to Gabrova left open to them, while even this road was exposed at intervals to the Turkish fire. The Russian generals, who have shown such skill in mountain warfare on the road from Plevna to Sofia, and whose troops seem to be proof against the terrors of the most severe cold and the physical difficulties of the most rugged country, would not fail to take advantage of the inequalities of the ground in the Schipka Pass in order to seize positions commanding the Turkish line of retreat ; and, as the Turks probably never kept any look-out, it was found possible to force them to give battle in a situation in which defeat meant the capitulation of the whole Turkish army. We think this is the right interpretation of the telegram, because we are told that the Russians "have since their victory occupied the towns of "Schipka and Kasanlik"—a remark which excludes the supposition that the Turks can have been caught between Radetzky's corps and a force advancing from the south, as on the occasion when Gourko first cleared the Pass. The victory is, on this account, all the more creditable to the Russians, whose style of fighting must be very different now from what it was a few months ago ; while the Turks have, we fear, lost heart, or they would not be taken in such numbers by the foe they not long since were beginning to despise. The force which has laid down its arms may be computed at 25,000 men, if the battalions were of the usual strength ; and it is probable that the Turkish loss in Bulgaria, from the time the Russians crossed the Danube till now when the line of the Balkans has been forced at all points, does not fall below 120,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The possession of the Schipka Pass gives the Russians the use of the shortest road from their base to Adrianople. The road through the Pass itself is described by Mr. Forbes as no worse than that from Braemar to Blairgowrie ; and it will be easy work for the invaders to bring up their artillery quickly to Kasanlik, which is only 100 miles from Adrianople. The Turks under General Baker, who are retreating from Sofia, will now consider it expedient to make the best of their way to Adrianople, or they may find themselves intercepted by a column marching through Eski Saghra on Philippopolis. The Russians are already, in fact, virtually in possession of Roumelia as far as Adrianople ; and the heavy blow dealt to the Turkish cause in the Schipka Pass will probably embolden the Czar's Government to refuse an armistice till the Turks have given substantial proof of good faith by evacuating all the Bulgarian fortresses. Last week, they might have been content with Rustchuk and Silistria ; now, it may be expected that they will insist on having Varna as well, as that seaport would be invaluable to them as affording an alternative line for bringing up supplies. The Turks have no choice but to accept whatever terms are dictated to them ; for they have no friends, and their armies have been completely vanquished in Asia and in Europe. The probabilities are that they will frankly accept Russian protection, and ask for permission to retain Constantinople as dependent on the patronage of the Czar. This is the danger which England should be ready to provide against. There is one point on which all newspapers and political parties at home are agreed, that the keystone of the foreign policy of England should be to keep Constantinople from falling into the hands of Russia. Unfortunately, nobody seems to know precisely how this should be done. The desire for peace, however, is so strong,—we are not expressing sympathy with persons who hold these views, but merely trying to appreciate facts,—that the Liberal party with very few exceptions and even some Conservatives would fiercely oppose any attempt on the part of Lord Beaconsfield's Government to treat the conclusion by Russia of a separate peace with Turkey in utter disregard of English interests as a menace to Constantinople. Only the actual seizure of the Turkish capital would be regarded as justifying a declaration of war. Russia has, therefore, we fear, the game in her own hands. If she can only, in the hour of victory, exercise some small degree of self-control, and give the peace party in England a decent excuse for not fighting to save Constantinople, she can attain all the objects she set before herself in commencing the war and get compensation besides from Turkey in cessions of Asiatic territory for the heavy losses she has suffered during the campaign.

WE have seldom known public opinion in Bombay more nearly unanimous on any question than it is with regard to the commutation of Britto's sentence. Mr. Justice Green has been exhorted to hold this opinion in contempt, but people who talk in this way do not seem to understand that the real danger is lest the administration of justice in the High Court should itself be brought into contempt. While the public can afford to bear with equanimity the smiles or frowns of Mr. Justice Green, no man, even if he be so exalted a personage as a Judge of the High Court, can treat with disdain the opinion of the community amongst whom he lives. Mr. Justice Green showed his sense of this fact some time ago when he rushed so chivalrously to the rescue to defend the character of the Chief Justice and to prove that in the High Court appointments are invariably distributed with a single eye to the public interests and from no desire to provide for the friends or favourites of Sir Michael Westropp. Perhaps Sir Michael will now in his turn take up the cudgels and let the public know what is to be said in defence of the strange conduct of Mr. Justice Green, who first of all very strongly concurred in the opinion of the jury that Britto was perfectly sane at the time he murdered Mr. Roonan, and afterwards appears to have written privately to the Government saying that the capital punishment ought not to be carried out because the man was insane. Of course Mr. Green may have excellent reasons to offer for this sudden change of opinion, but as to the validity of these reasons the public cannot unfortunately form any judgment. We have never known of any case of the kind either in India or England in which the commutation of a sentence so richly deserved as Britto's was granted without the full publication of the reasons inducing the authorities to come to such a decision. Sentences are now frequently reversed or mitigated in England after an animated discussion in the newspapers which brings out fresh evidence that induces the Judge to take an altered view of the circumstances of the case, and then the formal documents justifying this change of sentiment are laid before the public. Now look at what has been done in Britto's case. Directly he was convicted the solicitors for his defence determined upon making an appeal to the Government. A memorial was circulated, and signed by the medical witnesses who had given evidence for the defence and by a number of other people who either disapprove of capital punishment altogether or who cannot resist entreaties which appeal rather to their feelings than their judgment. This memorial was of course duly supported by a contemporary, which childlike faith in the innocence of all Messrs. Jefferson and Payne's clients is notorious. It was then sent to the Government, which referred it to the Judge who had tried the case. Had Mr. Justice Green stood firm we have the best reason for knowing that the capital sentence would have been sternly carried out. He, however, as we have said, thought fit to recommend the commutation of the sentence on the ground, as is alleged, of insanity. Now, in the interests of the proper administration of justice, it is obvious that such an important document as Mr. Green's minute upsetting the verdict of the jury and his own verdict should be made public. Unless this is done we cannot be surprised at the extraordinary rumours which are put in circulation as to the motives which led the Judge to recommend the Government to grant the prayer of the memorialists. A correspondent of ours noticed one of the most defamatory of these rumours a day or two ago, and we did not think it right to withhold his letter from the public, because it seemed to us perfectly natural that when extraordinary things of this kind are done in secret by Government and the Judges of the High Court the public should put the worst possible construction upon the motives of the parties to such arrangements. It must be noted that very remarkable efforts have been made to save Britto from the fate which the law assigns to murderers. Large sums of money were forthcoming for his defence though personally he was a poor man. We are assured that each of the three medical witnesses who gave evidence that he was insane received the extraordinarily large fee of Rs. 500. Great influence has also been brought to bear in various quarters to get the sentence commuted, and this evidently not because any one cared about the man himself, but because his family is a large one with extensive connections in the place, and they felt themselves bound to make every exertion and spare no money in order that the clan might be saved from the disgrace of having one of their number hanged for murder. It is most undesirable that such efforts should be successful, especially when the victim of the murder is a poor man without any influential connexions or powerful patrons in Bombay. We think that the Government of Bombay ought to show the public in the clearest possible manner that it was not private influence but the strong force of good reasons that led them to reprieve this notorious criminal, otherwise the public faith in the administration of justice in the High Court will be severly shaken. Mr. Justice Green is now himself on his trial, and we shall be glad to hear what he has to say in defence of his surprising conduct. Possibly the reasons which have sufficed to convince him that Britto was, after all, insane when he murdered Mr. Roonan might satisfy us also ; and then everybody, except of course poor Mr. Roonan, would be quite happy.

NOTES FROM AURUNGABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AURUNGABAD, JAN. 7.

LIKE all loyal citizens we commemorated the *first* anniversary of Her Majesty's assumption of the title of "Empress of India" on New Year's Day. The usual Imperial salute of 101 guns was fired. In the evening there were illuminations in the native town.

The weather has taken a complete change, and has caused the usual local complaints such as fever, cough, and cold ; it is cold enough, however, to be delightful. I believe Mr. Supervisor Rose, P. W. D., military branch, is to be in charge of this sub-division including Jaulna (40 miles hence). Mr. Rose has been for a number of years doing duty at the large military station of Secunderabad, is now at Ellichpore, and has been transferred to the "central division."

The Brigadier General goes from Hingolee to Mominabad after which he visits Ellichpore.

The Deputy Surgeon I. M. D. from Secunderabad and Dr. Barn from Hingolee were here last month on an invaliding committee.

THE "COLABA COMPANY"—BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to see another Colabaite taking up this matter. It is one of such importance to the well being of the corps that I am surprised the project hangs fire so long. It has already been pointed out that a number of residents, not at present enrolled, would join the new company immediately, and I may now add that there is a widespread and increasing feeling of dissatisfaction among those Colaba men who have already joined other companies, that their wishes in this respect are meeting with such scant attention at the hands of those responsible for the present state of things. I know half a dozen men who have absolutely made up their minds to go out as seldom as possible while the Colaba Company remains only an idea, but who would turn out promptly and cheerfully for a company of their own. To call A. B. and C. Fort companies with so many Colaba men among them is ridiculous, and while the officers of the existing companies show so much apathy, not to say unworthy opposition, as regards the transfer of their men to the proposed company, the efficiency of the corps must be affected and disgust engendered.

COLABAWALLA.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As there seems to be a consensus of opinion in favour of the formation of the above company, I beg to suggest a compromise which will perhaps act as oil on troubled waters and prepare the way for a solution of the difficulty. Let the present C. Company be transferred to Colabas. Its popular first Lieutenant is a resident of that locality as well as many of its members. Let the Fort men of this company be exchanged for Colaba men of A. and B. Bodies, however, of C. Company who belong to the Fort and who *prefer* to remain being allowed to do so. The exchanges should be made as far as possible in accordance with the men's wishes, but any deficiencies in A. and B. companies to be completed *if necessary* by Fort men drawn for by chance from C. Company. The existing numerical strength of the companies would be thus preserved and the Colaba men would no longer have the excuse of distance and inconvenience to urge for their absence. This would not of course give an additional number of Companies to the corps, but it would at least obviate *one* source of dissatisfaction, and it is well known that the Colaba Company would be speedily reinforced by fresh men anxious to join it if formed. The Fort, Mazagon, Byculla and Malabar Hill men have their drill grounds at convenient distances, and really the Colaba men should enjoy the same advantage.

EXPERIMENTUM FIT.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One of the principles that guided the organisation of our corps was that the various companies should be composed as far as possible of men residing together in one locality. What do we find ? In the so-called Fort companies are a number of men supposed to exceed 30, who are residents of Colaba. These men have long been anxious to form themselves into a separate company, and it is believed that other men of that district would immediately join such a company if it were once formed. The advantages it would possess are obvious and have been admitted. I need not therefore insist on them, but I *do* insist on this, that much harm is being rapidly done in not gratifying the wishes of these men. It is said, and seems to be admitted, that the sole difficulty consists in the objections which the officers of the existing companies have to their Colaba men being drafted off into a separate company. Now, I must characterise these objections as little less than childish. Why should they not be drafted off ? The only answer appears to be that their companies would lose the numbers and the attendances at drill of their *own* companies lessened. Well, this is admitted ; but does it really matter much, and can such a result be considered for a moment in comparison with the mischief that is being daily worked by not allowing the Colaba men so small a favour. Besides, the loss of numbers of the existing companies would be far more than compensated for by a larger and more cheerful attendance of the Colaba men with their own company. What is thus a loss to three existing companies would be a substantial gain to the whole corps and is surely worth incurring. Again, does not the secret of success and efficiency lie in friendly emulation ? Would not an additional company, so anxiously wished for, promote such emulation ? Would not the *remaining* men of the present companies turn out oftener to atone for the loss of their Colaba comrades, and would not all then strive to out-do each other to the well-being of the whole corps and the satisfaction of its various members. The Colaba company especially would be active and painstaking, for it would then have to justify its *raison d'être*, and of its perfect ability to do this no one who knows the men can have any doubt. I commend this matter seriously to our popular and much respected Commandant, whose tact and oft-manifested interest in his men will probably do more to overcome the present obstructiveness than ought else. P.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE OF G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS AT EGUTPOORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As one of the very small number of the Bombay Volunteers who attended the late camp, I think it only right that we should publicly express our thanks to the gentlemen connected with the camp, for the very great kindness and courtesy we received at their hands during our visit, but more especially so to Major Jackson, and to Captain Buikley, the able and indefatigable Adjutant of the corps. I, for one, most heartily endorse every word that was written in "Cross-Belt" in your issue of the 1st inst., and most heartily agree with the writer of *the article* in your yesterday's paper, that should there be another camp formed next year a very much larger number of us may be present, and I feel quite sure that had the full particulars of the camp been more generally known, such would have been the case this time. There is one point, however, in *your article of yesterday* with which I do not agree, viz. that *the shooting was good*, for with one or two exceptions, it was quite the reverse ; at the same time this was not the fault of the Railway Volunteers, as there are amongst them a large number of good shots, and not a few who are really first class ones, as our Bombay Volunteers will discover should a match between the two corps ever take place. The principal range at Egutpoora was a very good one, but that to the eastward of it was, from the 300 yards point backwards, one of the most deceptive ones I ever met with, and thoroughly incomprehensible to the most experienced marksmen ; but the real cause of the indifferent scores made was the ammunition, which was of Kirkee make, very weak, and most irregular, the result being that the steadiest and best shots present were continuously having their nicest calculations upset in the most provoking manner, for after vainly fancying they had got the correct sighting, and the exact allowance for wind, light, &c., and after making, perhaps, two or three good shots, a bullet would suddenly be seen to fall from 50 to 100 yards short of the target, or else, as occasionally happened, go clean over the butts. However, notwithstanding all this, there was very good fun, a pool target was kept going all day on Friday—of the proceeds of which we Bombayites had a fair share—and at noon on Saturday, when the Railway Volunteers retired from the butts to prepare for the inspection in the evening, the targets and markers were not only placed at our disposal, but an unlimited supply of ammunition also, thus enabling us to have a very pleasant afternoon's practice. Nor was this the only piece of courtesy we received in connection with the shooting, for the principal match of the meeting was kept open from Friday to Saturday, especially to enable two of our number to compete, who did not arrive in time for the first day. Altogether our trip was a most enjoyable one in every way, and I only hope that on the next occasion I may be one of at least ten times the number we had this time, and thus show our "comrades in arms" that their kindly invitations and genial hospitality are not unappreciated.

VETERAN.

Jan. 10.

THE LANOWLEE HOTEL LOTTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As several letters are now appearing in newspapers anent lotteries in general, and about the Lanowlee Hotel Lottery in particular, may I beg you will be so good as to give a corner to this letter in your widely circulated paper ?

The sanction for disposing of my property was asked for and obtained in April 1876, when it was advertised in several papers that for the benefit of the ticket holders cash prizes will likewise be given, and within a short time a large number of tickets were disposed of, but owing to some misunderstanding Government withdrew their sanction for the cash prizes in June 1876, whereby a large number of tickets were returned to me ; after representing the matter Government were good enough to give their sanction for the cash prizes being added to the lottery in July 1877, since when there has been a great demand for the tickets, and I may add that, considering all the circumstances of the case, the lottery transaction is not of a very old duration, but unfortunately such correspondence as are now appearing, only tend to prejudice the minds of the subscribing public, and serve as blocks towards the speedy close of the lottery.

As you are aware, of the he

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

Mehemed Pasha has been appointed to represent the Porte in the negotiations for an armistice with the Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, who has asked the Government at St. Petersburg to send him instructions in the matter.

TOTAL DEFEAT OF THE TURKS IN THE SCHIPKA PASS.

Latest advices from the seat of war in Bulgaria state that the Russians under General Radetzky, after most desperate fighting on both sides, on the 9th instant captured the whole of the Turkish army stationed in the Schipka Pass, consisting of forty-one battalions of infantry and ten batteries of Artillery. The Russian forces have since occupied the towns of Schipka and Kasanlik at the Roumelian end of the Pass.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The Bombay mails of the 24th ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LONDON, JAN. 10, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dholleras ..... 5 5/16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 95¼

5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.... 108½

Bar Silver..... 53⅜

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ...	£11,100,000	Dec.	£200,000
Bills Discounted ...	£17,600,000	Dec.	£2,900,000
Bullion	£24,500,000	Inc.	£100,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 39½ per cent.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JAN. 11, 1.30 PM.

H. M.'s ship Cæsrewitch in tow with Tennaserim from Rangoon in sight.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 8⅝d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 9 1-16 to ⅛d.	"
Credits 3 " "	1s. 9 1-16 to ⅛d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	1s. 9¼d.	"
8th sevens each	Rs. 11-9	"

THE NAGA EXPEDITION.

News from Mozema received at Jorhat on the 11th instant reports that Mr. Carnegy was accidentally wounded by one of our own sentries. The wounds are serious. Mr. Williamson left Samaguting on the morning of the 8th for Mozema, where he will take charge of the political duties with the expedition.

We find we were in error in stating yesterday that Charles Albert, after his abdication, went to America and died there. He retired to Oporto, in Portugal, where the Kings of Sardinia had a private estate, and where he died in July, 1849, four months after leaving Italy.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have forwarded to Government a long protest against the town duties which are to be made permissible under the new Municipal Act. Briefly speaking, the Chamber says that the sections in the Act relating to the levying of town duties are not in accordance with the principles laid down by the Government of India regarding municipal taxation, and urges that the fault may be amended. The document is too long for publication to-day. Like all the papers to which Mr. Gordon, the Chamber's Secretary, puts his name, the present protest is ably and liberally written.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce evidently suspect that the Harbour Works are a failure, and that it is no use spending any more money upon them. Of course it is always wise to act upon the principle that the first loss is the last, but even though a large portion of the mercantile community of Madras is convinced that so far the Harbour Works are a failure, and that they never can succeed and should therefore be at once abandoned, the greatest caution is requisite in dealing with the matter. An enormous sum of money has already been spent upon the works, the services of an expensive and (as the Madras people say) not overcautious engineer have been engaged, and it would be a pity to abandon them now if there is the smallest chance of their ever proving successful. We are glad therefore to see that, acting on the suggestion of the Chamber of Commerce, the opportunity of Sir John Coode's visit to the East is to be taken advantage of, and that that eminent harbour engineer is to be called in to assist in a "consultation" on the dangerous symptoms of the Madras Harbour Works. The following is the reply of the Madras Government to the Chamber of Commerce:—"Adverting to your letter, dated 4th January 1878, I am directed to inform you that after reference to the Government of India, it has been decided that Sir John Coode or any other engineer on whom he may have confidence, should he, on his examination of the Madras Harbour Works, feel any doubt or hesitation as to the course which should be adopted in regard to them."

The *Madras Mail* criticises with great justice the extraordinary manner in which honour after honour is heaped upon certain individuals in India. Regarding Sir Richard Temple, the luckiest of these honour receivers, the *Mail* thus unpacks the feelings of a bitter heart:—"That the Viceroy is endeavouring to shirk responsibility by begging unpleasant questions is further shown by his demeanour towards Sir Richard Temple. The bestowal of the Grand Cross of the Star of India on that gentleman on the last instant, was an exhibition of partiality for one who during the unhappy year just ended exerted a maleficent rather than beneficent influence on a great part of India. There was no need to single him out at this time for so marked a proof of viceregal approval, seeing that last year Sir Richard Temple was created first a Baronet, and then appointed Governor of Bombay. Such official virtues as the man possesses have been recompensed in an overwhelming manner that would almost warrant the suspicion that the Government of India being afraid of, desire to conciliate him. There could not be the deep distrust of the man that is prevalent in Bengal, Madras and Bombay, if he were all that the Supreme Government make him out to be. The crowding of distinctions upon him must be peculiarly vexatious to other officers who are conscious that they have themselves deserved well at the hands of the Government. A peerage is probably in store for Sir Richard Temple, and possibly the Viceroyalty also; but no exaltation of his rank or office will modify the estimate of his character which has been deliberately formed in all parts of the country." Our contemporary may be horrified to learn that there is a probability of Sir Richard being invested with more honours. At all events, there is a rumour in Bombay that Sir Richard's long absence from his Presidency is owing to the fact that he is endeavouring to collect ideas for Lord Lytton regarding what new order can possibly be invented now to frighten the Russians; and should he be successful of course the "State" and its wives will share it among themselves at once.

Some privates in a native regiment stationed at Bangalore are likely to be taught a sharp lesson in regard to their conduct towards their officers. The Commander-in-Chief has for some time past been receiving anonymous letters accusing Col. Butler, Captain Faunce, and Dr. Morgan, of the 23rd N. I., of receiving bribes from the native officers in order to assist those officers to promotion. The police were communicated with and desired to discover the authors of these calumnious letters. Detective sub-inspector Syed Uddin sent one of his men, in the disguise of a sepoy of the 23rd, to one Venkataramiah, a petition writer. The sham sepoy asked Venkataramiah to write him a petition, complaining against the officers of the regiment. He complied, and the handwriting on being compared, corresponded exactly with that of the anonymous petitions addressed to the Commander-in-Chief. On being taxed he admitted having written the petitions at the request of certain men of the 23rd, who were Jemadar Govindoo, Private Aaiskhan, the son of a Jemadar who was passed over in the filling up of a vacant Subadarship, Private Govindoo, whose father was also looked over, and Private Mahomed Usuf. The culprits were arrested, and will be shortly tried by court-martial.

A Lady who was well known in Southern India in connection with one of the most hospitable mansions in Mysore has died in England. We allude to Mrs. Saunders, wife of Mr. Saunders, the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and for some time the Political Resident at Hydrabad. Mrs. Saunders' charities were well-known in Bangalore.

Small-pox has appeared in Aden, and homeward bound and outward bound passengers may be caused some trouble by the fact if they land there. A telegram to the Bombay Government from the Resident at Aden, dated 9th January, is as follows:—"My telegram thirty-first ultimo. Steamers Whitburn, Guy Mannering, City of Poona, arrived from Jeddah, fourth, fifth instants, placed in quarantine. Passengers for Aden removed into lighters. Several small-pox cases segregated. Steamers left for Bombay, Kurrachee, seventh instant."

The officials of the Madras Presidency, now that they have done their task, are wondering whether grand-mother Government of India is going to reward them with any cake. The *Madras Times* is particularly anxious that the labours of men who have done good work side by side with General Kennedy may be handsomely acknowledged. Everybody, however, cannot be made a Knight, and we are afraid the majority of the famine officers will have to remain content with the noble consciousness that they did their duty to humanity in 1876-77. We have heard a hint that the next Queen's birthday *Gazette* will contain several Indian names.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Government of Madras from 1st April 1876 to 31st March 1877, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year:—

Revenue.	£
April to March, 1876.....	8,361,435
April to March, 1877	6,946,812
Decrease	1,417,623
Expenditure.	
April to March, 1876	6,903,506
" " 1877	6,854,501
Increase.....	440,995

The decrease in Land Revenue was £1,248,438.

A brother artist thus writes to the *Pioneer* from Lahore:—"May I be allowed to shed a tear in your columns over the departure of Mr. Val Prinsep, who left Bombay for England last week. Never before has an artist had such an opportunity of seeing all that is best worth seeing in India. And there can be doubt that besides the big picture, his year in this country will be fruitful in pictorial results. When I last saw Mr. Prinsep he was busy rehearsing his comedy at Simla. Since then he has been to Indore, Dhar, Sutna (where Rewah—surely a very difficult subject as to colour—was painted), Mysore, Madras, Hyderabad, and Baroda. The distances are great, and the weather was hot; and only those who have tried it know how hard it is to paint with heavy dews gathering on your brow and trickling down your nose. Among the subjects of this last tour are Sir Salar Jung, Sir Richard Meade, and Jamna bae. The completion of the large picture will be looked for with interest, partly from the tremendous difficulties which the subject presents, and also because Mr. Prinsep's rendering of the oriental head is at once true and full of pictorial power. The public interest in the Delhi Assemblage is revived by the anniversary just passed. I hear from home that Garter King of Arms is much scandalised by the obstinacy of the illustrious chieftains of the Star of India, who, in spite of repeated instructions, *still* not put on the G. C. S. I. mantle properly. They persist in treating it like a bathing gown, instead of gathering it loosely on the right shoulder, and there securing it by a lace decorated by a bunch of ribbon, *not* by the rosettes, which indeed are meant to secure the collar. This is the way a sculptor would treat the mantle if he had to make one, and obviously is the right way. Perhaps Mr. Prinsep will set this little matter right in his picture."

We gather from *A Pstris* that the Goa Government, which had lately sold an extensive field called "Mozama" at a public auction for 250 lacs serafins, have partially repudiated the sale by renting again a portion of the land to another person. The proceeding has resulted in a panic amongst the purchasers, and the public at large have been so unfavourably impressed that they are losing confidence in Government transactions.

We learn that an Imperial edict in the *Pekin Gazette* of the 27th December announces the capture of Akau and Ush.

Lieutenant Colonel H. T. Duncan, Political Resident at Mandalay, has been granted leave of absence for two years.

Sir Richard Pollock, Commissioner of Peshawur, is expected to take leave to Europe at the end of the cold weather, when Mr. D. Macnabb will officiate for him.

Those who approach the Pope regard his recovery as ephemeral. His rheumatic pains are excruciating, and the Pope says jestingly after these paroxysms are over, "These pains make me an astronomer in my old age—make me see stars at noon."

Perhaps following on the decadence of Englishmen, the Parsees are to be the coming race. A Parsee cricket eleven intend to visit England this summer, with a view to play the Marylebone Universities and other leading clubs; and a Parsee contractor has, we hear, been accepted as the coming man, to carry out the Lahore drainage and water work schemes!

As an illustration of the unusually low night temperature of Friday and Saturday last, we (*Englishman*) have it, on good authority, that the lettuces in a garden in Alipur were found frozen hard at daybreak on Saturday and Sunday. The mali, with that ingenuity which often leads ignorant people to invent explanations of phenomena, the true causes of which are beyond their ken,—found no difficulty in tracing this unusual occurrence to the circumstance that the seed had come from a cold country, where lettuces were accustomed to freeze.

The late unusually heavy rains in the southern parts of Madras have, it is stated, swept away many small sand-hills, and formed a number of deep-water courses, by which the ruins of a number of old towns, villages, temples, &c., have been partially brought to light. This is reported as having been especially the case near the mouth of the Tamrapurni river, where lies the site of old Kayal, the ancient South Indian emporium visited by Marco Polo. Near Kayal much old pottery (in the shape of burial urns, &c.,) has been thus brought to light.

On the 6th November last, a flood of 21 feet 6½ inches (average) passed down the Cauvery. This was the highest recorded since 1864 (12 feet 4 inches). A few small breaches resulted in the right bank of the Coleroon at admittedly weak points in the bank, and there were a number of minor breaches in the rivers in the Delta. The fact of such a considerable flood having passed down the rivers of the Delta without causing any material damage, speaks favourably, in the opinion of engineers, for the condition into which the banks of the rivers have been brought during the past fourteen years.

The Secretary of State having intimated that the refunds to be made to the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company on account of the cost of surveys for projected works, will constitute so much replaced capital, and may be applied to the completion of the Company's navigation works, and establishing navigation, the Madras Government have resolved, pending the final settlement of the amount of such refunds, to authorise the necessary arrangements for the early introduction of navigation on the Canal to be proceeded with, for which purpose a sum of 6 lakhs of rupees will be considered available.

We (*Englishman*) regret to have to announce the death on Monday, from cholera, after an illness of ten hours, of Surgeon Major John Elliot, M.D., Surgeon Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital. To marked professional ability Dr. Elliot united the most thorough conscientiousness both in the discharge of his public duties and in his private practice; and the sad news of his sudden death, in the midst of a career of usefulness, will be deeply deplored by all who knew him. The funeral took place at the military cemetery at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, and the corpse left the house, No. 42, Chowringhee, under military honours, at half-past seven.

An order was received at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Dec. 20, to send out to Malta the earliest conveyance six of the steel 7-pounder guns, the lightest ordnance in the British Service, weighing but 200lbs. each. The guns, with their carriages and a supply of ammunition for them, were accordingly embarked next day on board the steamship Richmond, loading at the Arsenal with a large cargo for Malta, including three of the heaviest guns in the service, those of 38 tons weight, and a quantity of gun cotton, small-arm cartridges, shot and shell of various dimensions, and provisions for the navy. During the past twelve months ships have been constantly employed in conveying stores to Gibraltar and Malta, at each of which stations there is now a vast accumulation of war materials.

There is, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, great rejoicing among the Fusiliers. There were fears lest the handsome and most popular head-dress, the exclusive right of these regiments and the Guards, might be withdrawn in favour of the new helmet, which is, no doubt, soldierlike, but will, of course, become "too common by half" when the Infantry, Artillery, Engineers, and Militia all get it. A General Order published on the 1st instant directs that "all officers, with the exception of those appointed to the Cavalry Foot Guards, Fusiliers, and Highlanders, wearing the bonnet, may, on joining the Army, provide themselves with the helmet." So that it appears the statement made some months since is actually to be confirmed notwithstanding the fact that the Lieutenant Colonel of one Fusilier regiment expressed his conviction—which was shared, he said, by the whole of the officers of his regiment—that the reported retention of the busby was news too good to be true, the "tendency of the age being," as he put it, "to reduce all things to one dead level—to crush, in fact, all feelings of *esprit de corps*."

A Paris correspondent writes:—"Archibald Forbes called on me to-day on his way out to the Russian camp. The management of the *Daily News* asked him, or rather implored him, to go there. He anticipates being turned out of it and overwhelmed with challenges from rascally army contractors to fight duels. It is his intention to accept one cartel and to fire into the air. Before he left London, Mr. Smalley offered him £5,000 sterling to lecture in the United States on his camp experiences in Danubia. The enterprising special looks better than he did on his return from India; but he complains that the marsh fever which struck him down near Plevna has destroyed his nerve. He can write as well as ever, but fatigue now soon gets the better of him. The article he did for the *Nineteenth Century* has led to a coolness between Mr. Forbes and Count Schouvaloff, the Russian ambassador in London. It (the article) was first paid for by Mr. Knowles at the rate of two pounds eight and three farthings a page, or £30 in the lump. On Mr. Forbes asking why he was to have the three farthings, a further cheque for twenty pounds was sent him. His entire campaign has cost the proprietors of the *Daily News* £14,000 and odd, £3,000 of which figure as a present to Forbes."

The *Army and Navy Gazette*:—Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Paul S. Methuen, Scots Guards, has accepted the Military Attachéship at Berlin, which Lieutenant-General C. P. B. Walker recently vacated. Those who know what a success-ful Brigade-Major Colonel Methuen made in the Home District, and how zealously he has worked since he has been on the staff of General Sir John Michel, in Ireland, as Assistant Military Secretary, will give the Horse Guards credit for having picked out a really good officer to take the place which was to have been filled by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. G. P. H. Villiers, Grenadier Guards. Colonel Methuen is a very young officer, whose family connections will, no doubt, render him a *persona grata* to the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, and whose personal qualities will, we hope, gain for him in the Prussian Army, as far as may be, the same regard and liking which they have secured for him among his brother officers. There is reason to fear, however, that the policy of the German War Office just now is to let foreign *Attachés* in general, and the British in particular, know as little as possible of what is going on. The late Military *Attaché* was on terms of intimacy with the Emperor and with the Crown Prince, whom he accompanied throughout the campaigns of 1866 and 1870-71. He spoke German well, and had a most extensive acquaintance with the Army and among the nobility of Germany. Yet, General Walker found it impossible of late years to overcome the obstacles raised by the War Office and the Foreign Office to the satisfactory discharge of his duties. It is to be hoped that Lieutenant-Colonel Methuen will be able to persuade Prince Bismarck that he is not to be marked "dangerous."

The instructions in minor tactics issued by Sir Thomas Steele for the guidance of officers when in command of small bodies of troops consisting of the three arms, which have lately been made public, appear to be very carefully considered and calculated to be of great service. The Camp at Aldershot has recently done much to deserve its position as the chief school of instruction in the Empire. General Steele has the advantage of the services of a diligent, accomplished, and zealous staff, and has turned them to account. For some time past the senior regimental officers have had opportunities which were never given to them before of working detachments of troops of the three arms, and it must be confessed that their performances on such occasions too often demonstrated their ignorance of the elementary principles of field operations in which Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery took part. It could not be otherwise, for the principles of the minor tactics of the three arms are not revealed to anyone. They must be carefully studied, and our senior officers had seldom, if ever, any chance of studying them, and our junior officers had none at all. In fact, it was seen now and then that the officer in command did not know how to get the force of the three arms off the parade ground. That being so, it may be imagined how helpless the man was when he was called on to show how he could move his column in an enemy's country, what steps he would take to ascertain an enemy's position and strength, and what he should do when he had found out both. The paper to which we refer aims at the instruction of officers in the general principles on which they should act by clear and simply expressed directions; and it would be well if, wherever there were the materials for detachments of the three arms, the Aldershot memorandum should be carried out.

The *Daily News*:—Our Paris correspondent sends us an account of an event mournful in itself and in the associations it calls up—the suicide of the son of the late M. Prevost-Paradol. The youth appears to have killed himself with a revolver at the house of his tutor in Paris. Every one remembers the shock which was felt all through the civilized world when the news came that Prevost-Paradol, the brilliant writer and rising statesman, had committed suicide in Washington. His career seemed then only in its beginning, although he had for some years made himself a conspicuous figure by the boldness of his political opinions and the vividness and strength with which he expressed them. His suicide was commonly believed to have been the result of the bitter disappointment which he felt when he found that the Government in which he had been induced to trust was plunging France recklessly into an ill-omened war. It was evident, in any case, that his temperament was very keenly strung, and the manner in which his son has followed him in a self-appointed fate would seem to throw a melancholy light on the nature of the physical tendencies which made an unsatisfying life intolerable. A celebrated French writer contends that education and comfortable income make people bear the profoundest disappointments without desiring to lay violent hands upon themselves, and observes with grim humour that people only throw themselves out of fifth-story windows. But the history of our modern days, when the high Roman fashion is out of date, will not bear out this assertion. Disappointment, or even weariness, has been the cause, at least the only seeming cause, of many a suicide among men whose career seemed allhopeful to the outer world. But such a story is rare indeed as that which has been told of Prevost-Paradol's act imitated a few years after in the person of his son."

Writing from Constantinople on the 17th December, a correspondent of the *Times* says:—"Turkish indignation against Servia is naturally extreme. A Turkish official of high rank declared this morning that Servia had no grievance; she was independent, and managed her own affairs. He blamed England severely as being morally responsible for Servian treachery, since it was mainly by the advice of England, and her assurance that a policy of forbearance would best serve Turkish interests, that the Porte forbore to take Belgrade, and made favourable terms of peace. If Turkey had not followed English advice and withdrawn from Servia, Turkey would be even now in a secure position; the Turks believed in England's love of fair play, and this treachery, enacted under the wing of England, is, therefore, the most cruel blow of all. I give this as fairly representing Turkish opinion here. I fear there is just now great danger of England incurring similar odium through Turkish conceptions of English policy with reference to the anticipated negotiations for peace. A strong impression prevails here in the best informed Turkish circles, that England will most strenuously oppose Russia's inevitable demand for a free passage of the Dardanelles. Turkey, and probably the European Powers, excepting England, are prepared to concede this demand. If the Turks refuse the concession, it will be owing to their present conviction that England will help them in their extremity. It is most important, therefore, that the Home Government should immediately make it clearly understood at Constantinople whether England is prepared to give Turkey material support in case of a failure of the peace negotiations, owing to her refusal by English advice, to grant the free passage of the Dardanelles. Otherwise, if the war continues and England still holds aloof, she will be held morally responsible for what disasters may ensue.

Just (says the *Statesman*) as Mr. Arnold was smuggled by his friend Lord Beaconsfield into the *Star of India* last year, so now has Dr. George Smith been smuggled, by his friend Mr. Aitchison, into the *Order of the Indian Empire*. If there is any man to-day in the whole Anglo-Indian Press, who will lay his hand upon his heart, and say "I think Dr. Smith's influence as a journalist, upon the affairs of India, was a good and healthful one," we can only say that it would very greatly surprise us. That Lord Northbrook acted most ungenerously towards him, is quite true; but what does this new Order, or the Order of the Star, mean? Have they been instituted by her Majesty, that she may do honour to men whom the public conscience and voice declare to have deserved well of their country—for such and for no other; or that Lord Beaconsfield may cheaply reward the editor of the *Daily Telegraph* for his passionate efforts to plunge the nation into war; or that Mr. Aitchison my reward Dr. Smith for his ten or fifteen years' steady support of a Foreign Secretary and foreign policy, that have landed us where we now are. Is it not a prostitution of such honours when they are openly undisguisedly conferred in this way: not upon men whom the conscience and will of the people desire to see so distinguished, but upon men who have been used by our officials: and to whom the order is simply payment for value received. In our own eyes it is very base. We should be glad to see Dr. Smith and Mr. Arnold covered with honors by the Crown, but for her Majesty to be advised to honour Dr. Smith, for no other reason whatever than that he was a very useful friend of Mr. Aitchison's; and Mr. Arnold for having done his best to drive the country into war—what are we to say about it? Is it really healthy? And do we really owe our thanks to the great *Mutual Admiration Society* which, having first decorated themselves, proceed in the next place to decorate the pleaders, or the apologists, who have been useful to them? The atmosphere in which such things can flourish, is a bad and unwholesome atmosphere. And it is the atmosphere of these latter days in India. All magnanimity left us long since for other shores, if there are any, where a high sense of honour and deep conscientiousness, govern the counsels that men give their Sovereign. What we honour in India under the education of Lord Beaconsfield is the *Daily Telegraph*, and the hack apologist of the Foreign Office: and her gracious Majesty the Queen understands it perfectly, and is herself consciously a party to it. Her Majesty only needed to add the *Pioneer* to the batch—when we should have had the order of the Asp. Arnold, Smith, and *Pioneer*, and this is honouring the Indian Press!

THE JOWAKI EXPEDITION.

(FROM THE "PIONEER'S" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HD. QRS. CAMP, SHEENDEH, 2ND JNN.

In my last letter I gave the strength and composition of the force told off for the advance against Pushtowni. The movement was originally intended to have taken place on the 27th December; but owing to heavy and continuous rain, was eventually postponed to the 31st. I have already described the general lie of the country. The broad Sheendeh valley occupied by General Keyes contains three large settlements—Turkhi, Sheendeh, and Paiya; each about three miles apart, and separated from each other by low jungle covered plateaux. At the foot of the mountain range forming the northern side of this valley are two more settlements, Jammu and Ghureeba; the former opposite Sheendeh, and the latter occupying a similar position in front of Paiya. The valley of Pushtowni lies on the other side of this northern range, rising in the Naro Khula defile just opposite Jammu, and from there trending away in a north-easterly direction towards Bori. Leading from one valley into the other are two mountain roads, the first following the line of the Naro Khula defile *viâ* Jammu, and the other crossing the mountain range just behind Ghureeba. The troops from Turkhi having joined us a little before dawn, we at once struck up the valley towards Paiya; the advance column, under Major McQueen, having preceded us some hours previously, in order to clear the road for the main body. The grass was white with hoar-frost, and for the first mile or so the ground was still very heavy from the recent rain. Crossing the low plateau in front of us, an hour's tramp brought us into the Paiya plain; and passing through the village, we here turned sharp to the left over the wet corn-fields, and made straight across the valley towards Ghureeba. This village, as I said in a former letter, lies at the very foot of the northern range, hidden away, all by itself, in a little glen shut out from the main valley by a precipitous ridge of red rocks running directly across its entrance. Entering the glen one caught sight of the skirmishers of the advance column moving along the spurs overlooking the left of the village; and passing through the village we soon after struck off into a footpath leading up the heights beyond. This path, however, instead of bringing us straight up towards the main range, turned to the left along the crest of a spur, running out in the form of a horse-shoe from the high mountain bluff called the Durgai Sir, about half-way between Jammu and Ghureeba. Following this spur, we clambered on for a couple of miles or so along its crest, the main valley lying below us on our left, and on our right a deep mountain gorge separating us from the northern range behind which lay Pushtowni. The ground, however, gradually grew more and more difficult, and at last became quite impassable for horses and mules. A battery mule in front of me suddenly slid down the hillside, and rolled over and over, finally jammed himself in between a couple of projecting rocks, where I left him lying helplessly on his back, with his legs sticking up in the air, and a small body of infantry in charge of him, who were evidently hopeless trying to get our baggage along this road, and the General, calling the 4th P. I. up to the front, the head of the column was turned down into the gorge on our right, a thousand feet below, and on to the bottom we got down this place I scarcely know; but just as I was wondering what would become of them a bullet came suddenly singing over our heads, and looking up, I saw a little puff of white smoke rising slowly from the sky-line above us. Looking round, I pulled out my field-glasses, and looking towards the spot where it came from, I saw a Jowaki picquet occupying the ridge of the main range in front of us. The situation now was this. In the bottom of the gorge, immediately in front of us, a broad, half-hidden among the rocks and bushes, lay a cluster of little huts and wigwams, evidently run up as a temporary refuge from the late rains by evicted tenants from Ghureeba. The skirmishers of the 4th P. I. were now close on to this, and the rest of the column was scrambling down the mountain side after them. On the opposite side of the gorge, the slopes of the mountain range beyond rose sheer up in front of us to a height of about two thousand feet, their sides covered with dense jungle and scattered boulders. The advance column having kept straight on along the spur we had just abandoned, were a mile or more on our left, toiling along the crest of the ridge leading up to the Durgai Sir. They were still a long way from the top; and though they must have heard the shots, it seemed as if it must take them at least an hour before, coming round the end of the horse-shoe, they would be able to gain the crest of the main range and take the enemy in flank. A desultory fire was being kept up from the heights above, and there being nothing else to be done, the General at once decided on taking us straight up the ascent in front. Pushing rapidly forward, the skirmishers crossed the nullah below, and spreading out on each side of the village, began climbing up the slopes beyond, while the main body of the column made their way straight down towards the village. The place was full of sacks of grain, and had evidently been abandoned in the greatest haste. The nullah below, however, was choked with dead cattle and all kinds of similar abominations, and I only honoured it with a very cursory inspection. A Jowaki orderly having pointed out to the General a zig-zag path way leading up the mountain side behind the village, the main body of the column was sent up by this route. This road was bad enough, but nothing to be compared with the ground our skirmishers had to make their way over. The side of the mountain was in places almost so steep, that the men often had to crawl up on their hands and knees, landing their rifles up one after the other, whenever they came to a bad place. After a pull, however, of about two miles, we at length reached the top, and could see the blowing over the crest told us that our climb was over. The firing had long since ceased, for the Jowakis, fearing Major McQueen's column would come round and take them in flank, had fortunately for us decamped almost immediately after we passed through the village at the bottom of the gorge. Had we met with any serious opposition, it is impossible to say what loss we might have suffered. As it was, however, we go up with only one man slightly wounded. The whole road leading from the village up to the top of the crest was strewn with furniture and roads of grain, which they had abandoned in their fight, and their loss in this way is estimated to have amounted to at least a thousand rupees. The scene from the top of the ridge was not an extensive one, for the Pashtowni valley is merely a long winding gorge, with precipitous spurs running down into it from the mountain on either side. Through the glasses we caught sight of the Bori column crowning Arthur Cotton far away at the other end of the valley, about three miles off; and in the afternoon the General, riding down the gorge, went on to the village to see General Ross; the 4th P. I. having meanwhile been sent down to burn the village of Wollai Banda, lying immediately below us.

The General having returned in the evening, we encamped that night on the crest of the watershed, the main body of the column occupying a little hollow close to the top of the Pass, and the Guides and 5th P. I. holding the slopes of the Durgai Sir immediately on our left. The night was bitterly cold; and having only our great-coats with us, most of us, I fear, got but little sleep. We had collected lots of wood during the day, however, and the men sat up the greater part of the night round the camp-fires, talking over the events of the day. It froze hard in the early morning, and washing was out of the question; but everybody felt so tired and happy, that the fact of being dirty was a very little account of. Soon after we had turned into bed, a cry was raised that a sepoy of the 4th P. I. had fallen over the cliff. Lanterns being brought, he was found, poor fellow, lying on a rock about fifty yards below, with a frightful cut on his head. He was brought in, and promptly attended to—Dr. Johnston of the 4th P. I. sleeping by his side the whole night—but I am sorry to say died from the effects of his injuries early in the morning. It appears the accident occurred in the dark, which, although it did not end fatally, must have been a very unpleasant sort of experience, I should think, to go through. A vicious brute of a horse belonging to a Khuttuck "sowar," broke loose, and sieging a poor wretch of a "Kahar" by the back, who was sleeping near, took him up in his mouth and shook him like a rat. Dropping him for an instant, he again seized him by the throat, and had not assistance arrived the poor fellow would have been killed. As it is, however, I don't believe he is expected to get over it. During the advance of the Guides and 5th P. I. round the crest of the Durgai Sir, they made a discovery which I think is worth mentioning. In a small cave or rock, they found a mighty store, which, although it did not end fatally, must have been a very unpleasant sort of experience, I should think, to go and other things stowed away by the Jowakis, and among them was a discharge certificate belonging to a man called Hakeem Khan, an ex-sepoy of the 4th P. I., who took his discharge from the regiment on the last march but one. His character was noted on the discharge certificate as "good," but I suppose that since his discharge he must have fallen into bad company.

The original intention of the General was, I believe, to have marched via Jammu and the Naro Khuladefile. This idea, however, was ultimately abandoned, and in the morning we received orders to return the way we had come, by Ghureeba. The dispositions for the retirement were as follows:—The baggage was sent off immediately after breakfast, the road up from Ghureeba having been previously put in order by a working party under Lieutenant Hoskyns, R. E. The 4th P. I. were then sent along the crest of the watershed overlooking Ghureeba, with a surveying party under Captain Harvey, R. E., with orders, after the survey had been completed, to make their own arrangements for retiring on Ghureeba, and joining the main column there. The main column left the bivouac at noon, the retirement being covered by the Guides, the 5th Goorkhas, and the 5th P. I., the orders given them being to line the crest of the range until everything had got well past the temporary Jowaki village at the bottom of the gorge, and then retire themselves. I left with the General at noon, and on approaching Ghureeba, and looking back, we could see the regiments covering the retirement still lining the ridge behind us, but evidently making preparations for coming down. After we had been a half-an-hour or so in the village, we suddenly heard heavy firing going on up the gorge. The Turkish column, consisting of the 1st and 3rd Sikhs, the 6th P. I., the 29th P. N. I., and the half-battery of mountain guns, had not come up to the top of the ridge with us the previous day, but had stayed behind holding Ghureeba, and these troops, having been ordered by the General, as soon as he came down, to march back to Turkhi, were already on their way back half-way across the Paiya plain. Hearing the firing in rear, the General at once ordered back the artillery, the 6th P. I., and a portion of the 3rd Sikhs; and having done this, went up the spur behind the village to see how things were going on. The artillery meanwhile had taken up a position on the left of the red ridge covering the entrance to the glen, and the 4th P. I., with the surveying party soon afterwards reaching the village from the heights behind, were ordered to cover the retirement on the right of the village. From where we were standing, little or nothing could be seen of what was going on up the gorge, and I am indebted to Major McQueen for an account of what actually happened. Having their own baggage still with them, they were obliged to remain in occupation of the ridge for more than two hours after we had left, in order to let it get well out of the way. Meanwhile the enemy, having been warned by their picquets that the force was retiring, had been gradually collecting in their rear, waiting until we left the crest of the ridge before following us up. When everything was ready, retirement was ordered to commence, the Guides covering the left, and the 5th P. I. the right. Directly the ridge was abandoned, the enemy occupied it in considerable force, but our troops, not paying them much attention, kept steadily on down the gorge. The temporary Jowaki village at the foot had been meanwhile fired by the Turkish and Sikhs, and having been caused here by the baggage, the Jowakis, taking advantage of the smoke, succeeded in coming to close quarters. So near did they once come to a small party of the 5th P. I., that their leader, drawing his sword, called out to his men:—"Don't shoot them, we'll take them alive" and burn them in the flames of our own village." This laudable intention, however, was frustrated by a company of Goorkhas suddenly opening fire on them from some high ground above, and sending the whole of the skirmishers, closely followed up, at length made their way safely back to Ghureeba. As soon as all the troops had passed through the village, the General retired to the top of the red ridge at the foot of the glen. It was now three or four o'clock, and only about an hour of daylight remained. The guns were on the General's left, a little in advance of where he was standing covered in their front by the 6th P. I. and a company of the 3rd Sikhs, under Lieutenant Manners Smith. The rest of the Turkhi column formed in echelon on the left of the 6th P. I. skirmishers, began to annoy them with a continuous flank fire, at about two hundred yards range; but the guns opening fire on them very greatly relieved the pressure on our men, and enabled them gradually to retire without any casualty. Just as the guns fell back towards the Paiya plain, a fresh reinforcement of Afridis, a hundred or a hundred-and-fifty strong, were seen hurrying across the lower hills from the direction of Jammu; and on the ridges on our left, they kept up a brisk fire on us, as company after company of our skirmishers, withdrawn from the front, retired across the open space forming the entrance to the Paiya valley. The guns were followed by the Sheendeh valley occupied by General Keyes, and the Paiya plain, the firing gradually slackened, and at last ceased altogether. After this we had no further trouble, and marched home in the dark down the valley towards Sheendeh, which we reached about two hours after sunset; but the Turkhi troop having three miles further to march, could not have got to their quarters much before 9 p. m. Shortly after we reached Sheendeh, a volley was suddenly fired into the 5th P. I. camp, at a distance of only a hundred-and-fifty yards from the nearest sentry. This was probably done by a small party of Afridis who had followed up the column at a distance, and lain down in camp, but who had been too late to have a shot at the troops as they passed below them along the road. We had gone through a long and hard day's work, and all the inhabitants, not among the least, I expect, turned in early, and slept pretty soundly.

P. S.—Letters intended for us here should be addressed, in order to avoid mistakes, to "General Keyes's Column," or the chances are they will find their way here *viâ* Bori and Peshawur.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THREE FAMOUS GRENADIER REGIMENTS.

We had occasion a short time ago to notice in these columns the appointment of Baron Ramsay, the descendant of an illustrious Scotch family settled in Russia, to the command of the Finnish Regiment of Grenadiers. It is interesting to learn from the report just issued by General Gourko that this regiment signally distinguished itself at the battle of Gorni Dubnik, and that Baron Ramsay, who was slightly wounded during the engagement, displayed such bravery in the main attack on the Turkish positions that the Czar a few days afterwards made him a general of the Ismaeloff Guards. It must have been with great regret that the hero took leave of the grenadier regiment with which for three generations his family had been connected, sharing with it the triumphs and the reverses of the Polish struggle, the Hungarian war, and the Crimean campaign. Since then two other grenadier regiments have come prominently to the front—the "Archangel" and the "Siberian"—whose stubborn defence of the trenches of Plevna against the last desperate sortie of the gallant Ghazi Osman led to their being almost entirely cut to pieces. In Russian regiments, no less than in those of this country, the traditions of the past exert a powerful influence over its members, and it is with especial pride that the "Archangel" traces back its origin to a small body of infantry raised by command of Bruce. This renowned officer was one of the earliest of the "thirty illustrious Scotchmen" who laid the foundations of the Russian army, and tradition states that it was in his regiment—the regiment of the "Archangel"—that the first grenadier company was formed. Since then two other grenadier regiments have come prominently to the front—the "Archangel" and the "Siberian"—whose stubborn defence of the trenches of Plevna against the last desperate sortie of the gallant Ghazi Osman led to their being almost entirely cut to pieces. In Russian regiments, no less than in those of this country, the traditions of the past exert a powerful influence over its members, and it is with especial pride that the "Archangel" traces back its origin to a small body of infantry raised by command of Bruce. This renowned officer was one of the earliest of the "thirty illustrious Scotchmen" who laid the foundations of the Russian army, and tradition states that it was in his regiment—the regiment of the "Archangel"—that the first grenadier company was formed. Since then two other grenadier regiments have come prominently

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 150 Tons of SALTPETRE for the Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, will be received at the Factory Office not later than 12 o'clock noon on the 5th February 1878.

For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

A. A. BAYLY, Colonel, R. A.,
Superintendent Gunpowder Factory.

Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, January 9, 1878.

THIS TO GIVE NOTICE, that the Undersigned will not be responsible for any debts contracted in his name by any person or persons whomsoever, or for goods supplied to order, unless such order be signed and verified by the Aide-de-Camp, Captain C. W. GORE, H. M. 76th Regiment.

A. KNOX GORE,
Major General.

December 10, 1877.

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BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

THE ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Society's premises, Apollo Street, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.

Business.—To consider the following Resolution which will be submitted to the meeting:—"To wind up the Company voluntarily, to appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators, and to fix his or their remuneration."

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. D. SMEATON
Managing Director.

8th January, 1878.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

THREE LACS of RUPEES are required upon the security of property, situate in the North-West Provinces of India, valued at NINE LACS OF RUPEES, with a yearly estimated income of ONE LAC.

2. It is proposed to raise the amount by 300 Debentures at 1,000 Rupees each, bearing interest at 12 per cent. per annum.

3. The property will be vested, by a Deed of Trust, in Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., of Calcutta, as Trustees for the Debenture-holders. The Profits will be received by the Firm and the sum of 50,000 Rs. yearly deducted. From this sum the interest will be paid on the 31st of each December, and the balance devoted to paying off such number of the Debentures as it will yearly cover; those paid being decided by drawing in the usual manner, upon the last day of November in each year, and the numbers drawn, will be paid in full, on the 31st December yearly, thus 20 will be paid off on the 31st December 1879, 22 on the 31st December 1880, and the entire principal and interest be repaid by the 31st December 1887.

4. A statement giving full particulars of the property accompanied by a certificate with reference to the report of the Agent deputed from Calcutta to inspect the same, and a prices of the Titles furnished by Messrs. SANDERSON & Co., the Calcutta Solicitors, can be obtained from Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT and Co., of Calcutta, who will also receive applications for Debentures.

HOLKAR & NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF THE HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY THROUGH FROM CHORAL TO MHOW.

ON and after 1st January 1878, all kinds of Traffic will be BOOKED through to and from Mhow, Indore, Ujjain and other Stations on the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

Passenger trains will run in connection with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's trains as under:—

Stations.		Down Trains.		
		No. 1 Mail.	No. 2 Mixed.	No. 3 Mixed.
Khandwa	Departure	A. M. 10-10	P. M. 6-3	..
Mhow	Arrival	P. M. 4-5	A. M. 2-0	A. M. ..
,,	Departure	4-23	..	7-40
Indore	Arrival	5-15	..	8-36
,,	Departure	5-25	..	8-50
Ujjain	Arrival	8-5	..	Noon. 12-0

Stations.		Up Trains.		
		No. 1 Mail.	No. Mixed.	No. 3 Mixed.
Ujjain	Departure	A. M. 7-20	Noon. 12-55	..
Indore	Arrival	10-6	P. M. 4-0	...
,,	Departure	10-14	4-12	...
Mhow	Arrival	11-8	5-15	..
,,	Departure	11-38	..	A. M. 2-0
Khandwa	Arrival	P. M. 5-32	..	9-20

The No. 1 Down Mail leaves Khandwa 35 minutes after the advertised arrival time of the G. I. P. Railway Co.'s Down Mail from Bombay, at Khandwa.

The No. 2 Down Mixed leaves Khandwa 35 minutes after the advertised time of arrival of the G. I. P. Railway Co.'s Up Mail from Jabalpur.

The No. 1 Up Mail arrives at Khandwa 53 minutes before the advertised time of departure from Khandwa of the G. I. P. Railway Co.'s Up Mail from Jabalpur.

The No. 2 Up Mixed arrives at Khandwa 45 minutes before the advertised time of departure from Khandwa of the G. I. P. Railway Co.'s Mail Train to Jabalpur from Bombay.

The RATES and FARES between Khandwa and all stations on the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways can be ascertained at any Railway station.

By order,
W. E. HARTT,
Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

Mhow December, 29 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

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